Imperfect Indicative Active

The Imperfect Indicative Active Endings:

Singular Plural

1st person: $-\nu$ 1st person: $-\mu\epsilon\nu$ 2nd person: $-\varsigma$ 2nd person: $-\tau\epsilon$ 3rd person: $-\nu$ or $\sigma\alpha\nu$

The imperfect is a past tense that denotes continuous or repeated action in the past. Unlike the aorist when expressing past tense, which describes a simple, completed action, the imperfect emphasizes the ongoing, habitual, or iterative nature of the action. This tense is used to describe actions that were in progress or repeated over a period of time in the past, up to the point of writing, often without a clear indication of when they were completed.

Form and Structure:

- The imperfect is constructed by taking the verb stem (λου) and adding an augment (usually ἐ-) to the beginning of the verb to indicate past time, followed by specific tense endings. ἐ λού ον ("I was washing")
- Syllabic augment (ἐ-): used with verbs beginning with consonants.
- **Temporal augment** (lengthening of the initial vowel): used with verbs that start with vowels.

Endings in the Imperfect Tense:

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1st person singular: -\circ\nu (\dot{\epsilon}- + stem + o + \nu \rightarrow "I was doing")

2nd person singular: -\varepsilon\zeta (\dot{\epsilon}- + stem + \varepsilon + \zeta \rightarrow "You were doing")

3rd person singular: -\varepsilon(\nu) (\dot{\epsilon}- + stem + \varepsilon + - \rightarrow "He/She/It was doing")

1st person plural: -\circ\mu\varepsilon\nu (\dot{\epsilon}- + stem + o + \mu\varepsilon\nu \rightarrow "We were doing")

2nd person plural: -\varepsilon\tau\varepsilon (\dot{\epsilon}- + stem + \varepsilon + \tau\varepsilon \rightarrow "You (plural) were doing")

3rd person plural: -\circ\nu (\dot{\epsilon}- + stem + o + \nu or \sigma\alpha\nu \rightarrow "They were doing")
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Usage of the Imperfect Tense:

- **Narrative**: Often used in narrative passages to set the scene or describe background actions in progress when another action occurs.
- Iterative or Habitual Action: Expresses actions that were repeated habitually in the past. For instance, "he used to teach" or "they were visiting."
- **Inceptive**: Sometimes used to highlight the **beginning** of a continuous action. For example, it can emphasize the start of an ongoing action: "he began to speak."